

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

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NUMBER 44.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Minister Thurston Answers Bount's Allegations.

VERY IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES.

The United States Did Not Overthrow the Queen Nor Assist in Doing So—The Revolution a Fact When the Marines Landed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, this evening gave out the following statement in reply to the report of Mr. Bount:

"I am urged to make this statement for publication, setting forth the position and claims of the Hawaiian government, and making reply to charges contained in Mr. Bount's report. As I have received no official information that Mr. Bount has made a report, have not seen a copy of it, and do not know what it contains, except from reading newspaper articles therefrom and unaware of the present contentions of the United States government concerning Hawaii, I am unable to present, in the absence of such knowledge, to intelligent people what the position and claims of the Hawaiian government are. It would, moreover, be contrary to diplomatic courtesy for me to publish a statement on such a subject prior to informing the United States government of the same."

A large portion of the published extracts from Mr. Bount's report consist, however, of personal attacks upon me and those associates with me in the Provisional government. I deem it proper, therefore, to make a personal reply to such charges, containing myself to statements of fact, in which a personal actor, I am prepared to testify before any impartial tribunal.

First.—Before stating such facts I desire to call attention to Mr. Bount's method of concluding his report. Although he in several places states that "he was the leader of the revolutionary movement, he has not asked me a question concerning the same, nor given me an opportunity to make any statement, although I have at all times been ready and willing to do so. The same is true of a large number of other men who took a leading part in the movement of January last.

In the second place, no evidence consists come usually of prepared affidavits or answers to leading questions put by himself at private interviews, no one so being present but the entrepreneur. No instance has there been any cross-examination of witnesses; opportunity given to contradict or explain evidence given or present other evidence.

First.—Mr. Bount charges that the American troops were sent under a prearranged agreement with the Committee of Safety, that they alone so aid and assist in the overthrow of the Queen. In reply thereto, hereby state that at no time did Mr. Stevens or Captain Wm. W. Moore assure me of the Committee of Safety or any sub committee thereof that the United States troops would assist in overthrowing the Queen or establishing the Provisional government and as a matter of fact, they did not so assist. I can produce witnesses in support of this statement, of the best responsibility, and overwhelming number;

Second.—Mr. Bount charges that the Queen had ample military force with which to have met the committee and that but for the support of the United States representatives and troops, establishment of the Provisional government would have been impossible. In reply thereto, hereby state that, although the presence of the American troops had a quieting effect on the rough characters in the city, and may have prevented bloodshed, they were not essential to and did not assist in the overthrow of the Queen. The result of the movement would have been eventually the same if there had not been a marine within a thousand miles of Honolulu. In support of this statement I cite also the following facts:

"The troops did not, and if, Monday night the 16th of January, after the revolution had been in full progress since the afternoon of Saturday the 14th, during which time the Committee of Safety was busily organizing for the purpose of overthrowing the Queen.

"There was also absolutely no attempt at concealment from the government of the object and intentions of the committee.

"The Queen, her cabinet, and their supporters were utterly demoralized, and suspicious of one another and devoid of leaders.

"The Committee of Safety and their supporters had ample force to execute their purpose, knew precisely what they wanted and proceeded with intelligent deliberation, thoroughness and confidence to do it.

"After reviewing at length the history of the revolution that occurred in King Kalakaua's reign, Mr. Thurston concludes his statement as follows:

"In these circumstances I submit that the burden of proof is upon those who claim that the leaders of the provisional government are cowards, or that they are incompetent, to organize or successfully carry out a revolution against royalists in Hawaii. It is unnecessary for me to here relate the details of the bitter constitutional conflict which has been carried on between the Queen and the legislature during the seven months prior to January last, nor to speak of the intense indignation existing on the Lehigh Va. as more complete than yesterday. The employees among all classes of citizens by day to day than yesterday. The men quietly reason of the open and successful reason of the Queen, with the abandoning their trains as they come in influence of the Queen, with the opium and lottery rings. The political interests of the people have been yesterday, and very few men are coming forward to take their places.

"The Lehigh strike.

WAVENLY, N.Y., Nov. 22.—The Lehigh strike to-morrow will say:

"All the contributions going to an extension of the Lehigh Va. strike to-day.

In spite of the seemingly neutral position taken by the Lehigh Va. Central rail road of New Jersey, there is a general strike of the Central's employees to-day.

The Shadow of Free Wool.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22.—The Joseph & Sons worsted manufacturing company, one of the largest concerns of

FOR A HEAD CENTER.

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VINCENT STEVENS

Has a Little More to Say About the Hawaiian Affair.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A special to The Evening Star from Wiscasset, Maine, says:

"With copies of documents the Hon. John L. Stevens is on his way to Boston. Mr. Stevens said that he could not make a full and formal statement now of his side of the case and with the understanding to act free and in agreeing you must be of the persons interested in me," so said. "The subject dear to my daughter of us who wish so much less interest in the affairs of the world. My desire from the start has been, and is now, to do all I could for the Hawaiian people who are now passing through a state of excitement to be compared to nothing but the state of the people of the north during the first year of the civil war. This is the same interest and the same state of public feeling, the treaty annexation was in line with the Democratic policy for fifty years.

"There is something that sets us apart from our enemies, but it is fully brought out in documents ordered communication with the State and county committees of various States.

"We said that even in our recent statement to him by the previous government, the marines would have been sent and the big city saved from danger or fire under.

"During the sessions of Congress Mr. Stevens will have the advice and cooperation of Republican members of Congress, and he will at all times be in communication with the State and county committees of various States.

"We do the purpose of the committee to begin at the outset a campaign of education, which will include not only the sending of documents to Republicans throughout the country, but furnishing to the small country papers, letters and other information. The National committee will also, through Mr. Marley, co-operate with the Republican Congressional committee during the campaign of next year and with the League of Republican clubs of which Mr. S. C. Marley is president.

"The meeting of the executive committee of the National committee will be held next month, but whether in New York or Washington, has not yet been determined. At that meeting an endeavor will be made to formulate a plan looking to a decreased representation from the Southern States at future national conventions. Some of the Republican leaders feel that the Southern delegates will be influential to which they are not entitled. It will be argued at the meeting of the executive committee that the representation of the Southern States as hopeless Democratic States, for example, has no possibility to give their electoral votes to a Republican candidate for President, shall be reduced to two delegates each. In forced States like Missouri, where the Republicans sometimes controvert, several congressional districts will be represented.

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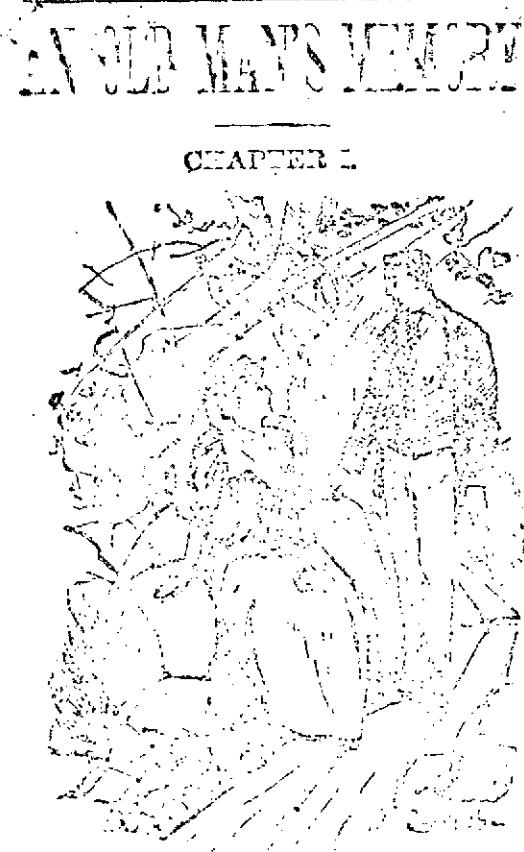
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CHAPTER I

I never saw such a being, her dark hair hanging loose, her dark hazel eyes and complexion so fair; and then that plain white, low-necked dress, and that jester hat and blue ribbons; and she was so queenly, so majestic—she was just my ideal. And when she saw me she flushed so prettily, and ceasing her low warbling turned away into the grove beyond so promptly, so definitely, that I dropped my book in the water in my eager gaze after her.

The following evening found me on the same spot, but my coat was brushed, my boots polished, my hair oiled, and I had closed heaven, for I was no smoother boy, but altogether. Could whether one of my own scholars would have known me, I had been reading quite diligently, as I thought, for a half hour, when she suddenly passed by a rational thought. I gave a faint gleam to my soul, and forced it inside down. But I discovered I could comprehend and appreciate the page just as well as any way, for my mind was not there; it was off, wondering the trees and pretty decidedly romantic.

As often in a storm I sat there suddenly consoled a stiff, dead calm for a moment, and then the wind and waves continued again, so frequently a chain thought divides the contention of the mind, and then peace. For a moment I looked upon myself with a raving, mortal eye and had not an even benevolent Providence made it a physical impossibility, I should have been sorely tempted to kick myself, and ever considered my self, and been so considerate by others, a pious inter of the wild nature which induces young ladies to marry their father's coachman, and young men to select themselves, or immerse their precious faculties in some unwholesome abysm.

And now that I should change my nature by this unimpassable nature castes upon me, so amazingly maimed, or idiotic that since my book a little severely and hastily turned away. But I had not taken three steps when some mysterious fatality raw that same white dress, jester cap and blue ribbons standing along this side the stream. Strange! Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. It is a venerable saying and must be true, for no sooner did my eyes reach that white dress and blue ribbon than my legs bore me back to the rock, and I began to run most torpidly.

To receive how minnitely each day's progress in the road (oh, rosy road) of love, to repeat our wild conversations, to speak of the strange new life, etc., within me, how she fed the fire of my ambition, now I stood for hours like a lovesick Egyptian mummy and gazed and gazed at her, queenly figure—to receive all this, say, woud not cause on your part a contemptuous smile at an old man's weakness, and on mine a twinge of a too retentive memory. Let us judge, then, to know that before a week was gone we spoke before a month was over and were engaged, and now after three months, each passing day giving increase to our love, came the evening when we must part.

Suppose my eyes, especially printed ones, must endure partings, and any one possessed of sufficient patience to read a thousandth part of the love stories written, will find a parting an essential ingredient in each. It would be therefore a various tale, and to you, perhaps stoic or platonic, a pause, were to record minute by minute? so well remember. Besides, the memory of it is to me a sacred memory. But we were not boy and girl; our attachment was not a fitful outburst of passion, the fruit of a love for romance; it was a strong, deep river running from heart to heart, whose current never rolled and dashed headlong over precipices so safe again into a sluggish, muddy stream. It overflowed in that steady, unwavering course, disturbed by no fears or jealousies, and overshadowed by no clouds of const and suspicion.

And at the parting interview, as I gazed upon her seated on that old rock, her hands clasped close in her lap, her eyes fixed on the ground, and ever and anon a single tear streaked stealing down her cheek; as standing by her side and looking down upon her, I could hardly believe that she was really mortal, and more than a, yet she was mine, al mine. Then, as if at that moment a dark angel had swept by us, started at my tenuity. For a second beauty, the wealth, the bliss of love fled away, and I was startled to see myself—me, a starving, threadbare scoundrel, a vagabond, no home, no family, no friends—I was alarmed to see such a being stand by the prone, wealthy Anna Spencer, and claim her as his bride.

It was in the autumn of '88, and the vacation last coming to a close, began to see the end of my intercourse with thirty or forty dirty, saucy ragamuffins with no small joy. I received my forty dollars for three months' hard labor, and on the morrow was to return to college. As the evening came I took my last walk to the babbling trout brook and seating myself on the broad, smooth rock close down by the water's edge, I waited to bid adieu to the mistress of my dear summer villa. As I sat there on that rock and gazed, not sadly in the calm water, what a fit of sweet memories swept over me! it was on this very spot only three little months ago that I first saw her.

On that well remembered evening I sat here on that same rock reading the closing chapters of the "Life of Thomas Jefferson," and my meditations were in perfect union with their spirit. They were thoughts of greatness, of honor, thoughts of good to be done, of hopes to be realized, of virtue to becul. Both reading and meditation were broken off, however, by the approach of a footstep. Looking up and saw on the opposite bank some rods above me a person I had heard much concerning from the villagers, but never before seen. They all spoke much of a certain rich man, who in the summer months came from the great city with his family and occupied the little cottage yonder among the trees.

And, dear, too, of this rich man's daughter so beautiful, so kind, so stately. This was she then. But I was unnoticed, and she continued arranging a little bouquet of wild flowers to garnish her mother's sickroom, I supposed, for I had heard also that the rich man's wife was an invalid. She walked on slowly down the stream till she was nearly opposite me. I thought I had

CHAPTER II

I was back to my books again. My experiences in the country had not in the least engendered a desire for them, as might be expected. "Love in a cage" had never been one of my ideals. I never could fully comprehend the bliss of marriage. This was to me a bazaar, and as such I loved it, and my interesting relations with a certain young lady in the great city yonder gave me a purpose to the digit.

The following evening found me on the same spot, but my coat was brushed, my boots polished, my hair oiled, and I had closed heaven, for I was no smoother boy, but altogether. Could whether one of my own scholars would have known me, I had been reading quite diligently, as I thought, for a half hour, when she suddenly passed by a rational thought. I gave a faint gleam to my soul, and forced it inside down. But I discovered I could comprehend and appreciate the page just as well as any way, for my mind was not there; it was off, wondering the trees and pretty decidedly romantic.

"Tell me why, good, Heaven? Then I said what I said, and all the spirit, and the hope, and the desire, and the love, and the life, and the death, and the birth, and the happiness, etc. Ah, rather, why Didst thou form me with it in thy fate?

She smiled, dull, and fit to carry breads.

Why have I sense to know the curse that's on me?

Is this just dealing, Nature?

Now this was gone, and I no more repented. Oway, unless it was that passage a little farther:

Can there in women be such glorified flesh, all ill stories of sex are false? O woman, my! woman! Nature made thee to temperate man. We had been brutes without

Angels are painted fair to look upon. There's in you, that we believe! Beauteous brightness, purity and truth!

Time did not hang heavily on my hands, for I was full of hope, and that brought me joy. Rain. It was now my last year in college; but a few months and I won the fairy oaks on the sea of life. Commencement was over; I was an A. B. I received my "sheepskin" and started for the great city, where live we—, you know.

I was now a year since I had first seen her. We had made no arrangement on parting for any interchange of letters, as that would hardly be tolerated by the "hard, uncultured parent" (see daily newspapers), so I had neither heard from nor seen her for a long time. But no thought of the inconstancy which she so fascinatingly scored, entered my brain; all was a sweet tranquility.

And now I was in the great city—for what? I could hardly give an answer. The tailor was first to receive a call from me, the barbers next and somebody else next.

Night comes on apace.

I walked briskly along a street with tall, proud mansions on either side till I came to "Number forty-three." I had no time to consider now, for the door was quickly opened by a spruce negro boy, who, taking my coat, led me into the parlor. Here I took some opportunity to show how I was, and found I did not feel altogether too easy. Some great preparations seemed going on; the parlors were agitated more brilliantly though, than ordinary occasions needed. There seemed to be a great commotion—servants hurrying up stairs and down stairs; a hearth fires rattling, occasionally a suppressed sigh, and then a hush, out of authoritative lips.

Presently, however, the door opened, and—not so entered. Instead, it was a—a gaunt man, with a little round red eye, a very Cassius visage; one of those who "sell" a smile, and smile in such a sort as if they mocked themselves.

I rose as he entered. "Mr. Sibley?" I bowed. "You will pardon my daughter, sir, for not seeing you. I recognized in your name that frequently crossed by my daughter in her moments of mental abstraction, and allow me to say to you, sir, that it proves you to be no gentleman."

"Mr. Spencer?"

"I say no gentleman would permit himself to form a clandestine attachment with a lady of birth and wealth, and still less seek to lower her to his own grade."

This was too much for my keen sensitivities. "Wait! What do you mean, sir?" I demanded.

"I have no inclination to banish words with you, sir. I have only to inform you that my daughter, whom by some foul means you attempted to entrap, but who now is horribly asham'd of her conduct and is equally disgusted with you—please keep your seat, sir—this evening, as far as I can, will be set to the altar by his honor the Count de Vauvivane."

Perhaps the reader thinks that here was a fine opportunity for a scene. I hope he is not disappointed to know there was no scene, no raving, no pulling of hair or rending of clothes.

"Does your daughter know, sir, that am in this house?"

And at the parting interview, as I gazed upon her seated on that old rock, her hands clasped close in her lap, her eyes fixed on the ground, and ever and anon a single tear streaked stealing down her cheek; as standing by her side and looking down upon her, I could hardly believe that she was really mortal, and more than a, yet she was mine, al mine. Then, as if at that moment a dark angel had swept by us, started at my tenuity. For a second beauty, the wealth, the bliss of love fled away, and I was startled to see myself—me, a starving, threadbare scoundrel, a vagabond, no home, no family, no friends—I was alarmed to see such a being stand by the prone, wealthy Anna Spencer, and claim her as his bride.

It was in the autumn of '88, and the vacation last coming to a close, began to see the end of my intercourse with thirty or forty dirty, saucy ragamuffins with no small joy. I received my forty dollars for three months' hard labor, and on the morrow was to return to college. As the evening came I took my last walk to the babbling trout brook and seating myself on the broad, smooth rock close down by the water's edge, I waited to bid adieu to the mistress of my dear summer villa. As I sat there on that rock and gazed, not sadly in the calm water, what a fit of sweet memories swept over me! it was on this very spot only three little months ago that I first saw her.

On that well remembered evening I sat here on that same rock reading the closing chapters of the "Life of Thomas Jefferson," and my meditations were in perfect union with their spirit. They were thoughts of greatness, of honor, thoughts of good to be done, of hopes to be realized, of virtue to becul.

Both reading and meditation were broken off, however, by the approach of a footstep. Looking up and saw on the opposite bank some rods above me a person I had heard much concerning from the villagers, but never before seen. They all spoke much of a certain rich man, who in the summer months came from the great city with his family and occupied the little cottage yonder among the trees.

And, dear, too, of this rich man's daughter so beautiful, so kind, so stately. This was she then. But I was unnoticed, and she continued arranging a little bouquet of wild flowers to garnish her mother's sickroom, I supposed, for I had heard also that the rich man's wife was an invalid. She walked on slowly down the stream till she was nearly opposite me. I thought I had

large church, with carriages and people before the door, and on inquiring because I was told of the marriage of a certain rich man's daughter to a foreign nobleman—a count.

I entered with others, and patiently waited the arrival of the bride and her noble bridegroom. Guests were not as plenty then as now, and for a foreign nobleman to come to take a republican wife was quite an event in fashionable circles. The body of the house was full of anxious maidens and envious matrons who were not waiting long, however, for soon the bell to the steeple sounded, and then came a rustle at the door, and she, with unsteady step, decried like marble, was slowly down the wide aisle. She was indeed a lamb to the sacrifice, but the count's name I seemed to me.

The ceremony was hastily concluded, and the crowd began to disperse. I stood at the door to take one last lingering look as she passed on. She saw me. For a moment she struggled with her strength, and sprung forward to catch me, her arms in my arms, but it was not without

the count's name I seemed to me.

The count was easily overcome, and the countess was in my arms, but it was not without

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BLOUNT'S REPORT.

A Notice Document Made Public by Secretary Gresham.

ONE SIDE OF THE STORY.

Minister Stevens Charged With Conspiracy to Accomplish the Queen's Overthrow—Stevens Says it is a Lot of Shameful falsehoods.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Secretary Gresham to day made public all the correspondence between the Secretary of State and James F. Blount, commissioner and later minister to the Hawaiian islands.

Mr. Gresham, in giving this voluminous printed matter to the press, explained that it included everything connected with Mr. Blount's mission to Hawaii, with the exception of some statistical tables relating to the islands. The matter consists of three parts, the first beginning with a copy of instructions given Mr. Blount on March 1, 1863, prior to his departure from Washington for Honolulu and his accompanying with a brief letter under the date of July 31, 1863, in which he takes his "charge" as follows:

"The condition of parties in the islands is one of quiescence. The action of the United States is awaited by us as a matter of necessity. This condition, it can be assumed, will remain until the proposition to annex is accepted or rejected. In the latter contingency no sudden movement is likely to occur. To present government can only rest on the United States military force possessed of most of the arms in the islands with a small white population to draw from to strengthen it, estimate it will take a year or two, not longer." Then he adds that "he has done his duty as well as he could" considering he was surrounded by persons interested in his racing, and his private affairs necessitated his return home.

BLOUNT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Secretary Gresham's letter of instructions to Mr. Blount dated March 1, 1863, contains the opinion of the commandant of the United States armed forces is permissible by the United States to put down or set up governments. Mr. Blount says:

"In the judgment of the President your authority, as well as that of the commander of the naval forces in Hawaiian waters, would be, and is, limited in the use of military force to such measures as are necessary to protect the persons and property of our citizens; and while abstaining from any manner of interference with the domestic concerns of the islands, you should indicate your willingness to interfere with your friends in Hawaii in the interest of a peaceful settlement of troubles without the limit of sound discretion."

"You will, if necessary to land an armed force upon Hawaiian territory on occasions of popular disturbances when the authorities may be unable to give adequate protection to the life and property of citizens of the United States, the assent of such authority should first be obtained, if it can be done without prejudicial to the interests involved."

BLOUNT'S FINAL REPORT.

Mr. Blount's conclusions of fact are embodied in his report to Secretary Gresham dated July 17. It is a very long document, being forty-seven large printed pages and includes very clearly that he understood that he was to communicate to him a full statement of facts, for nowhere does he make the slightest suggestion or recommendation. Refusing at the outset of his narrative to the arrival on the islands, he says he took up his quarters at the Hawaiian hotel, where he passed several days in receiving calls, and soon became aware that a number of the native people were quietly and anxiously looking to the action of the United States government. The troops of the Boston were doing military duty for the Provisional government, with the American flag flying over the government building, and said:

"Write the United States claims no right to interfere in the political or domestic affairs, or in the internal conduct of the Hawaiian islands otherwise than as herein stated, or for the purpose of maintaining any treaty or other rights which they possess, this government will adhere to its consistent and established policy in relation to them, and will not acquiesce in domestic interferences by other powers."

BLOUNT REFUSES FAVORS.

In a letter dated April 6, Mr. Blount announces his arrival at Honolulu and terms of his refusal, agains the strong urging of Minister Stevens, to accept a house and the use of servants, carriages, horses, etc., furnished by the Provisional government paying whatever it wanted for it from not doing up. He also notes the refusal of tenders from the Queen and others.

SKERRETT SAYS TRACY FAVORED ANNEXATION.

Appended to a letter of April 8, in which Mr. Blount deplores the services in view of Minister Stevens and Consul General Severance, to which he attaches the existence of the provisional government is a stenographic report of an interview between Mr. Blount and Admira Skerret in which he follows:

"LOWER NG THE AMERICAN FLAG.

"My instructions directed me to make inquiries which in my interest of career and truth could not be done when the minds of thousands of Hawaiian citizens were in uncertainty as to what the presence of American troops, the Americans and the American protectorate implied. It seemed necessary that a踏 these incertitudes must be withdrawn before those incertitudes could be prosecuted in a manner reflecting the dignity and power of the United States. I consulted with such feelings and conclusions no commander would issue, and directed the removal of the flag of the United States from the government building, and the return of the American troops to their vessels. This was accomplished without any demonstration of joy or grief on the part of the populace."

"I remarked: 'Mr. Tracy, I want to ask you about these Hawaiian affairs. When I was out there about twenty years ago had frequent conversations with the then United States Minister Mr. Pierce on subjects of the islands. I was told that the United States government did not wish to annex the islands of Hawaii.'

"He replied: 'Commodore, the wishes of the government have changed. They will be very glad to annex Hawaii.'

"He said: 'As a matter of course none but the ordinary legal means can be used to persuade these people to come into the United States.'

BLOUNT'S OPINION OF SPREEKES.

On April 2, Mr. Blount says he was called on by Capt. Spreekes, but, says Mr. Blount, "how much or how little Mr. Spreekes knows about this matter, I am unable to say, as I do not know."

BLOUNT DISAPPROVES OF LANDING TROOPS.

On the same day Mr. Blount, for the second time, disapproved of a request of the Provisional government that the American forces be landed for drill. "The landing of the troops, pending negotiations between the Queen and President Doe," the Commissioner says, "might be used to impress the former with fear that the troops were landed to end force to the Provisional government in bringing her to an accusation. I did not think proper to communicate with the reading of this instrument. If

you communicate with the Japanese government and obtain from them assurances that Japanese troops would not be landed to enforce any policy on the government or people of the Hawaiian islands, I was not impressed much with these statements. When the Japanese commissioner learned that the presence of the Japanese man-of-war was giving currency to suggestions that his government intended to interfere with commercial affairs here, as wrote to his government asking that the vessel be ordered away, which was done. He expressed to me his deep regret that anyone should charge the chief admiral of Japan, having so many reasons to value the friendly government of the United States, would consent to offend that government in the political contests in these islands, to which it was adverse."

"In the light of subsequent events, I trust the correctness of my action will be more fully justified."

Continuing his narrative, Mr. Blount says that the Provisional government being at its own preservation, the people freed from any fear of interference with him so far as his action could accomplish it, and peace prevailing, no way was left for his investigations. Thereupon he proceeded to obtain the results of his inquiries.

ATTACKS UPON THE QUEEN.

On May 2, Mr. Blount wrote: "At this time the indications are unmistakable that a large majority of people of the islands are utterly opposed to annexation. Do not look for any change from this situation through future information. There is a strong disposition on the part of the annexation element to suppress expressions against annexation, by social and business hostility."

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1862.

The report states that the causes of the revolution are remote and proximate, and therefore the chapter begins with the grabing by Kamehameha V. of the constitution of 1862. Extracts from this instrument are given, as well as from the constitution proclaimed by Kamehameha V. in 1864. Touching the operation of the reciprocity treaty of 1870, the report states that there came to the islands an increasing increase of a new labor system, an Asiatic population, an alienation of the natives and white races, an impoverishment of the former, an enrichment of the latter, and the many so-called revolts, which are the foundations for the opinion that the state government cannot be maintained. The cause in all these revolutions was seven, and there were seven wounded. Mr. Blount estimates that the country paid on sugar to the United States to the amount of \$100,000, and in the remission of duty before the McKinley bill was passed, reached five million dollars annually.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1877.

Mr. Blount's analysis of his report is as follows: "The cause of the revolution of 1877 and 1878, touching the means adopted to extirpate the constitution of 1862 and the fundamental changes in that instrument. Concerning these changes Mr. Blount says that they concerned upon the whites three fourths of the power to name no less than permitted ignorant laborers to vote under their overseers direction to balance the native vote with the Portuguese, an admitted purpose. Two thirds of these were not naturalized. The nobles selected mostly by the foreign element but the vote power over the popularly elected representatives. The King could appoint a cabinet but could not remove one. Power to do any act was taken from the King, unless countermanded by a majority of the cabinet. This constitution was never submitted for approval to the people."

Mr. Blount's conclusions of fact are accepted to secure a revision of this constitution and then brings his narrative down to the protraction of the legislature in 1892, the announcement of the Queen's purpose to procure a new constitution and the refusal of two of her ministers to sign it. Details of the story of the revolution which followed in this manner:

THE REVOLUTION.

"On Saturday evening, the 19th day of January, the Committee of Safety, a company of men, Germans, natives and Americans, took up the subject of deposing the Queen and proclaiming a new government with a view of annexation to the United States.

"The first and most momentous question with them was to devise some plan to have the United States troops landed. Mr. Burson, who appears to have been the leading spirit, on Sunday morning, two members of the Queen's cabinet arranged to send a messenger against the Queen and to ask Minister Stevens to meet the troops, assuring them that in such an event Mr. Stevens would go to the King and endeavor to induce him to do no harm to the Queen, and the native race by American officials, pervading the native mind and heart of the Queen, as we are a hope forress from the United States, were no doubt no concern.

"Indeed, who could have supposed that no circumstances surrounding her could have been foreseen and sanctioned by the President of the United States. Her uniform conduct and the prevailing sentiment among the natives point rather to us as to the Queen that the spirit of justice on the part of the President would restore her crown."

PEPPING VEX CO.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL PREVENT BANDITS CROSSING THE BORDER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Despite professions to the contrary, the Mexican government is expressing serious concern over the new revolutionary movement inaugurated in Texas, and within the past few days two emissaries from his government have been presented to the State Department by Minister Romero, reporting the formation of hostiles bands on the American side of the Rio Grande, extending west with the intention of crossing into Mexico. Late Saturday afternoon the Mexican minister, acting under instructions from his government, informed the State Department that 25 suspected revolutionaries were assembled on the Texas side of the Rio Grande near San Elizario and intended to cross into Mexico. Assistant General Gregg is immediately telegraphed to Brigadier General Weston at San Antonio, commanding the Department of Texas, directing him to send troops to the border where the twenty-five men were supposed to be congregated, and to prevent them from crossing the Mexican line in violation of the neutrality laws. Saturday night General Weston reported that he had sent one company of infantry in wagons and a cavalry company of cavalry drawn from Fort Bliss at El Paso, under Major Hendon of the 23d Infantry. Yesterday and yesterday from General Weston reported the arrival of the troops at San Elizario. They had covered the thirty or forty miles to San Elizario in a short time, the cavalry arriving there at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and the infantry before daybreak. The troops secured the country thoroughly, but neither found, nor heard of any such band as was reported by the Mexican government.

This morning the State Department was informed by the Mexican Minister that sixty-six men, presumably hostile to the Mexican government, had crossed the Rio Grande near El Paso. According to the Mexican army, this has been made to the Texas authorities of the existence of the band, but no steps had been taken by the latter to prevent them from crossing to Mexico.

A copy of the dispatch was sent to the War Department.

Cards have been received in the dry

announcing the marriage of Mr. Moses Hale, city treasurer, and Mrs. Lucy Parker, St. Louis, at the residence of Mr. Parker's uncle, Mr. Norman E. Wilcox, Wednesday, Nov. 14. Mr. Hale and Mrs. Hale are now at his old home in Newburyport, Mass. They will return to this city in a few days and will be at home on Thursday or Friday.

The monthly reports of the clerks and treasurer were received and the Council met as follows:

HON. A. L. HUMPHREY'S VIEWS.

Hon. A. L. Humphrey of Colorado City, member of the Legislature for this county, stated Monday last, he is opposed to the calling of a special session of the legislature. He suggests that a public meeting be called to protest

against it. Mr. Humphrey states that he is convinced that enough of the legislators will be found to gang together to prevent any legislation at this time, and perhaps enough of them to adopt resolutions concerning the Governor's calling it together. His plan would be for a quorum of members to stay away and not organize the House. If there was no organization the Sergeant-at-Arms could not be sent out, but they could be brought in after organization was effected. He believes that such action would convince people that legislation of a hurried nature cannot be put through at this time, although he is convinced that business would be as dead as a doornail for every minute the body might be in session. Mr. Humphrey believes that nothing can be accomplished and does not want the expense of an extra session.

DISTRICT COURT.

The second regular meeting of the Council for November was held Monday evening, Agerman Lewis and Doyle were the absentees. The Council chamber was filled with citizens interested in having the Chamber of Commerce receive its appropriation of \$2,000. Among those present were Messrs. Irving Horner, G. June, C. E. Evans, V. Z. Reed, G. Y. King, J. M. Marston, Geo. E. Parsons, A. Carson, C. G. Conis, C. A. Conn, W. Trout, F. H. Morey, N. B. Williams, E. Barnes, Geo. R. Buckman and others.

A request was made by John Finegan to be permitted to post up signs in front of the A and B rooms. The request was granted and work to be done under the direction of a Council committee.

The Mayor reported that \$2,000 worth of the causeway warrants authorized at the last meeting had been so.

Agerman Finegan reported that the stand pipes for the springing carts have been frozen up. The matter was referred to a committee to investigate and report regarding the purchase of new valves or stand pipes.

An ordinance amending the ordinance on leases was introduced and went over under the rules.

At the request of the School Board, W. S. Barr, janitor at the High School, during the winter, was a special policeman without pay.

The next question discussed was the

Chamber of Commerce appropriation.

Agerman Finegan and Huffman would not back down—Hon. A. L. Humphrey vs. Opposed to an Extra Session of the Legislature.

S. 400 APPROPRIATION.

The report details the circumstances attending the application of the Queen and states that she yielded because it was pressed upon her by the ministers and others that it was useless to contest with the United States and she could do her best to negotiate a peaceable arrangement with the Queen and her council.

"They were too anxious to please to suggest to the Queen and her council that they were in co-operation with the insurrectionary movement, and would when the emergency arrives, manifest it by active support."

"The Council suggested to the men who read the proclamation, that they were having the support of the American Minister and saw no commerce and were safe from personal harm."

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Literary Department

FRANCIS PARKMAN.

It is often that the historian prece-
des the romancer in a virgin literary
field; and in absolute strictness persons
we can hardly be sure that this is true
in regard to the French attempt to con-
quer America. But no romance that
has lived was written of the life of the
éducateurs and *concours des batailles* before
Francis Parkman began his remarkable
and delightful series of histories
that told the romance and the reality of
New France. Of late we have seen but
a few such that follow in Parkman's
footsteps for their facts, and some of
which are among the strongest and most
vivid of our recent tales: "The Story of
Doléans," for instance, and the latter
half of "The Refugees." Mrs. Cather-
wood and Mr. Doye and Miss Woolson
have shown good judgment in their se-
lection of themes that are comparatively
fresh; but Parkman had foreseen
them and noted that has been written
in fiction, or that is likely to be written,
surpasses in vividness and intensity
of interest his narrative of the facts
of that wonderful movement that prom-
ised at one time to make France, and
not England, the arbiter of the destinies
of North America.

And yet, while Parkman's work was
picturesque and vivid, it was careful and
accurate to the last degree. No man
ever lived who made a more thorough
study of originals, or who was at more
pains to verify every detail of state-
ment. To understand the Indian nature,
he lived for some time among the Sioux;
to gather details as to the French actors
in his drama, he transacted thousands
of musky pages of records and traversed
hundreds of miles of wilderness. What
he has done is done to stay; it does not
need to be come over, and rati-
onally speaking, it is the man who attempts such a task.

It is pleasant to know that the recogni-
tion which is the just reward of such
works as Mr. Parkman's is not with-
holding during his life. He was not one
of those who have needed the people's
vision to discern their own fame—not did
he need to leave to posterity the ac-
knowledgment of the worth of his contribu-
tion to the world's knowledge and
its literature. For years as has been
generally acknowledged to be our fore-
most historian. The learned societies of
the old world competed for the honor of
confering membership upon him. He
was elected full of years and honors, respected
and admired by thousands who never
saw him, and loved by all those who
were fortunate enough to know him
well.

The events of which Parkman wrote
the epic had been a most neglected by
other historians. The history of this
country has, always been conceived as
the story of the English colonies, and the
French occupation was only treated
as an incident in its relation to the Eng-
lish conquer. That New France de-
served a separate treatment, the noble
volumes of the dead historian bear witness.
It was a grand conception, that
of these early Frenchmen—nothing less
than the founding in this western world
of a new French empire; and grandly
they set to work to carry it out.
The building of a chain of
fortresses, extending from Quebec
to New Orleans, was a magniloquent
scheme; and it came very near to realiza-
tion. No other civilized nation ever
gave so much to the North American
Indian as the French; no other ever
gained over him such an influence. Per-
haps it was largely because of their easy
assimilation of Indian ways that the
French succeeded so poorly in their efforts
to maintain a lasting dominion in this
country, but that was not the only, nor
the principal, reason of their failure.

The purposes of the French au-
thorities were as grand as the purposes of
the French statesmen; and there are in
all history no accounts of more mar-
velous devotion or more heroic self-sacri-
fice than mark the efforts of the French
Jesuits in this country.

Something of a this of course was
known before Parkman wrote; but to
himself his intelligent fellow-country-
men his volumes came as a
revelation. The bare facts are, in-
teresting enough; but he transfused
them with the glow of genius, and
molded them into the narrative of a
master of florid prose. His was a no
ado with me, he did it well; and he
taught it. No man needs a more hon-
orable epithet than that.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The publishers of that magazine of phi-
losophy, like J. C. Gray, announce in the
November number a novel method of in-
creasing their circulation. They offer
for every copy five subscribers, notion
upheld by a \$1.00 American flat sent
to the publisher and larger flag for inter-
change. It may not be in the lead
with the best flag and display that
will attract, but we have no doubt that
this will set the boys and girls at
work in every school throughout the
country. The contents of the magazine
will be much more interesting.

London & Co. will publish imme-
diately a book by Professor G. W. Smith
on the following topics: "Socia and In-
dustrial Evolution," "The Political Cri-
tic," etc. He has written the best biography
of Denison which has yet ap-
peared; is the London correspondent
of the New York Critic, and contributes a
several column of literary gossip to The
Sun (London). Mr. Smith is also a contri-
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Professor J. F. Johnson, who is con-
ducting a department of journalism in the
University of Pennsylvania, wishes
to see distinctly that this course will
not turn out journalists, but men fit to
enter the profession as intelligent begin-
ners. It augurs well for the success of
this course that Professor Johnson takes
so much of a view of his vocation.

Hunt & Eaton have in press a volume
bearing the title "Anti-Slavery Chris-
tianity" composed and edited by Dr. L. W.
Munich. The opening chapter is by
Dr. Howard Osgood, and the following
chapters by Dr. W. Henry Green, Dr.
Dr. W. Chambers, Dr. George S.
Bishop, Dr. Luther E. Townsend and
other theologians of note.

Charles Read's "The Cloister and the
Court," a good war story, "The Signs from Round Hill," by Em-

"Learn" which the critics pronounced
the best novel, is at last to be presented to
his admirers in living form. A new edi-
tion, in two volumes, with 500 illustrations
from drawings by William Martin
Johnson, will be published by Harper &
Brothers in time for the holiday buyer.

Mr. George Haven Putnam is prepar-
ing for the press a "Series of the His-
tory of Literary Property from the In-
vention of Printing to the Burne Con-
vention." A volume introductory to
this, entitled "Authors and the Pub-
lisher," will appear during the fall.

The Century company will issue "The
Century World's Fair Book for Boys and
Girls" on Nov. 15. This is the story of
two bright boys who went to the Fair
and saw it all, told by Tudor Jenks. It
contains more than 230 illustrations, in-
cluding instantaneous photographs, and
Caroline's pictures from The Century.

"The Life and Letters of the Late Mrs.
Lucy Stone" will be compiled by her
daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, who
requests the loan, for copying, of any
characteristic letters of her mother.

Miss Blackwell's address is Dorchester,
Mass.

Mr. H. Caine, author of "The Scap-
goat" and other popular novels, has
written a "Life of Christ, not from the
point of fact" put from the "point of
imaginative insight." He regards his
attempt as a daring one and for this rea-
son is not hasty to publish the book.

"The Life of Dean Stanley," which has
been in process of compilation for twelve
years, is to be published this winter.

Thomas Nelson Page, the man best
qualified to write an article on Virginia,
has written such an article for "The
Carlsbad" and the illustrations are
rather an enterprising account, from the
"toe-to-toe" point of view, of a trip to
one of the Colorado silver regions.

Demorest's Family Magazine for No-
vember contains one paper of espe-
cial interest to all the people of this State—
"Silver, from Mine to Mint," by Anna
Jafray. It is profusely illustrated from
photographs taken on the spot, and is
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rather an enterprising account, from the
"toe-to-toe" point of view, of a trip to
one of the Colorado silver regions.

George MacDonal, the preacher-nov-
elist, has returned from Eng-land and to his
home in Italy.

The first announcement of G. D. Put-
nam's Sons for the coming season com-
prise the following publications:

"A History of New York from the
Beginning of the World to the End of
the Dutch Dynasty." By Frederic
Kriegerboek. (Washington Irving
"Van Twiller" edition. With 225 original
illustrations by E. W. Kemble. To
form in size with the "Agapica" edition
of "The Conquest of Granada," pub-
lished last year. 2 vols.

"O. C. Court Life in France." By
Frances E. B., author of "The Diary of
an Eve Woman in Italy," etc., etc. Two
volumes, illustrated with portraits and
views of some of the chateaux.

"Woman in France During the
Eighteenth Century." By Julia Kavanagh.
Two volumes, illustrated with portraits
on steel.

"Man in Spain" is the name of the
Catholic movement—one of the most
remarkable phenomena of modern Amer-
ica—and if I am in London when Bis-
hop Vincent of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. Dunn, the editor of
"The Review of the Churches," has just
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Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P., Chan-
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MINES AND TOWNS.

NEWS OF THE GREAT GOLD FIELD
AND ITS MINING.

Burton's Regular Weekly Letter From
Cripple Creek—Review of the Colorado
Springs Mining Stock Market—Notes of
the Mines.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Nov. 17.—Some idea of the volume of ore that is going out of this camp can be gathered from the following statement of the business done by one freighting outfit, that of O. F. McKee, during the month of October. Mr. McKee's outfit left the Canon City on Oct. 1st, and reached Cripple Creek on the 22nd. Anna Lee, 22 cars; Stibig, 1 car; Andean, 5 cars; Gold, and Gobblers, 2 cars; Arkansas, 2 cars; and 2 cars; Total, 3 cars. For four days Cripple Creek was at a standstill, because there was no ore to haul, and McKee had a load of 22 cars amounting to 1250 tons. Mr. McKee is the only one of many freighting outfits that are hauling out of Cripple Creek.

The Anna Lee is still loaded down, owing to the want of cars in which Mr. McKee was impeded, and which has rendered necessary a considerable amount of work to free the mine and resume shipments. The ore is down, and as soon as the necessary work has been done the Anna Lee will be the first to leave the camp of gold mining.

A day of Womanship will be organized in Cripple Creek next Wednesday afternoon, it will be closed to men by the organization of the ladies of Pithola and Woodward's Lodge.

The Cyclone or McArthur Forest mill has been purchased by George McLean, of Denver, who has a mortgage on the plant, and it will be materially improved under his management. His proposals to double the capacity of the plant and to put in three sets of Cornish rods will enable him to treat coarse ore as well as concentrates. After his improvements are completed the mill will have a capacity of fifty tons every twenty-four hours. Pending these improvements the mill will continue to treat concentrates with which it has had remarkable success in the past.

K. Turner announces in the want column that he will buy a 100-ton stock off to him at \$100. During the past week he has purchased over 100,000 shares of his stock at about 4 cents.

The manager of the Anaconda smelter is getting a car of ore ready for shipment this week that will astonish the natives, and make a better showing than anything yet sent out from the mine, if not from the entire camp.

It is stated that experiments are being made at Denver with what is known as the Cyanide, and, for the treatment of refractory alluvial ores, and that it is being demonstrated that ores that run away at other places can be treated at a profit. This is what is most needed at present.

The Colorado Telephone company has obtained a franchise from the City Council and the telephone operators to run the system of operation early in January.

The telephones are now in place at Bannock, and a telephone located in our office, so the town is rapidly approaching. The telephone company has agreed to pay the expenses of the first line, and the telephone operators will be paid for their services.

General Perkins has leased the Sylvan claim, which is now a company of fifteen stockholders, and is located in the Kingman district. The company is in full work on the ore shaft. We hear day and there has been no regular day, but judging by appearances it is running well.

The Colorado Electric Co. ought to commence doing the owners, and those who are best informed, expect that it will not resume again until the contemplated incorporation work has been concluded.

The Haven is working 22 men and is taking as well as ever, its ore averaging \$80 to the ton. Its shipments for last month amounted to 100 tons and for the present month the amount will be about the same. The newest workings in the Haven are 20 feet in depth, and another tunnel is being run in at the lower end of the chain which will end up at a total of 350 feet. This tunnel is in 6 feet and is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

The Suice claim, located between the Haven and the Catherine, is showing a good strong vein which appears to be the same as that cut in the Haven and Catherine. The name is against the claim, but it is entirely inappropriate.

J. V. Vasser, C. J. Blair and Augustus House located a claim known as the Peggy, on the Suice ground, on Wednesday night, and already have a ten foot hole on their claim. The Suice people have not interfered with them as yet, but say that they intend to take legal measures to prevent them from doing any further work.

A saloon is being erected on the Catherine, upon the completion of which the mines will become a regular stopper.

The Eton is now stirring steadily and its ore continues to do a high grade.

The Moose, owned by T. D. Smith & Gassett and Ward, limit of Colorado Springs, promises to become one of the best mines and heaviest shippers in the district. It is not forty feet deep and shows a vein from 6 to 7 feet in width with a pay streak 3 feet wide from which no ore running less than \$50 to the ton has been taken, its average vein from careful sample assays being over \$200. The Moose will make a twenty-five ton shipment next week. Rumors that a sale of this property is pending, are without foundation although T. D. Smith and others prominent in mining here have heard it and appear to be very favorable to its properties.

The C. O. D. draft house will soon be completed and when finished it will be one of the best in the entire district.

The demand for buildings for residence and stores in Cripple Creek is unprecedented and new buildings which are being erected are all leased before ground is broken. One two story brick building is to be erected at once on Bennett Avenue and lots will soon follow now that the water is here and adequate fire protection is guaranteed.

All of the lots in the town of Atlantic have been sold and a very large number of them are now occupied by stores and dwellings. A new addition of ten acres lying east of the present town is being fitted up, and will be put on the market at once. A man will apply for incorporation next week and it is justly entitled to self-government as it is the most prosperous settlement in the district excepting the town of Cripple Creek.

The Fox Dandy, located on Little Bull Hill, and being worked under lease by W. B. Dutton, Cy. Jackson and others, is showing very heavy veins of 30 feet. It seems to have the same vein that has been uncovered in the Eclipse No. 1, which is located between the claim and the Fox.

The town of Anaconda has appointed

Peter Davis a policeman with special jurisdiction over the town of Atlantic. The appointment meets with great approval on the part of Mr. Davis who undoubtedly makes the town of Atlantic a safe and law abiding community.

MINING REVIEW.

Review of the Market and Notes About the Mines.

The mining stock market the past week has been extremely satisfactory and is continually improving. It is estimated that the value of stock reached a million dollars. The trading was largely in low-choker stocks, but the higher priced favorites were also active, and shows that there is plenty of money for legitimate mining. Activity at the mines is also stimulated by the energy of the railroads in pushing toward Cripple Creek.

DRILLING NOTES.
Driving the week, Mr. G. Gibson, driller, between \$20.00 and \$30.00 and drove 100' rise in the price of silver mining. It was quoted at \$100.00 a ton yesterday. A number of sales were made yesterday.

Salvo has advanced to 25 during the past week on the reported strike of the Victor vein.

Anasazi is also up to 26 on the strength of a strike of ore in the upper workings. Work is progressing on the mine.

It is stated by Superintendent J. J. Barnes of the Rio Grande that the output of Creede is now thirty cars per day, and it is larger than it was one year ago.

Lottie Gibson has been an active player in the past week and has advanced from \$150 thousand to 200,000 a ton, the latter being one year old.

R. D. Pettigrew announces in the want column that he will buy a 100-ton stock off to him at \$100. During the past week he has purchased over 100,000 shares of his stock at about 4 cents.

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A meeting of the Cyclone directors was held yesterday. A committee of fifteen was appointed to meet with Mr. A. D. Keating, and it is now accounting for the \$1000 given to the company, and the \$1000 given to the cyclone, and the \$1000 given to the miners.

The Haven is working 22 men and is taking as well as ever, its ore averaging \$80 to the ton. Its shipments for last month amounted to 100 tons and for the present month the amount will be about the same. The newest workings in the Haven are 20 feet in depth, and another tunnel is being run in at the lower end of the chain which will end up at a total of 350 feet. This tunnel is in 6 feet and is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

The Suice claim, located between the Haven and the Catherine, is showing a good strong vein which appears to be the same as that cut in the Haven and Catherine. The name is against the claim, but it is entirely inappropriate.

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The demand for buildings for residence and stores in Cripple Creek is unprecedented and new buildings which are being erected are all leased before ground is broken. One two story brick building is to be erected at once on Bennett Avenue and lots will soon follow now that the water is here and adequate fire protection is guaranteed.

All of the lots in the town of Atlantic have been sold and a very large number of them are now occupied by stores and dwellings. A new addition of ten acres lying east of the present town is being fitted up, and will be put on the market at once. A man will apply for incorporation next week and it is justly entitled to self-government as it is the most prosperous settlement in the district excepting the town of Cripple Creek.

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Peter Davis a policeman with special jurisdiction over the town of Atlantic. The appointment meets with great approval on the part of Mr. Davis who undoubtedly makes the town of Atlantic a safe and law abiding community.

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The mining stock market the past week has been extremely satisfactory and is continually improving. It is estimated that the value of stock reached a million dollars. The trading was largely in low-choker stocks, but the higher priced favorites were also active, and shows that there is plenty of money for legitimate mining. Activity at the mines is also stimulated by the energy of the railroads in pushing toward Cripple Creek.

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It is stated that experiments are being made at Denver with what is known as the Cyanide, and, for the treatment of refractory alluvial ores, and that it is being demonstrated that ores that run away at other places can be treated at a profit. This is what is most needed at present.

The Colorado Telephone company has obtained a franchise from the City Council and the telephone operators to run the system of operation early in January.

The telephones are now in place at Bannock, and a telephone located in our office, so the town is rapidly approaching. The telephone company has agreed to pay the expenses of the first line, and the telephone operators will be paid for their services.

General Perkins has leased the Sylvan claim, which is now a company of fifteen stockholders, and is located in the Kingman district. The company is in full work on the ore shaft. We hear day and there has been no regular day, but judging by appearances it is running well.

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Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A PANDOVE STRUCTURE.

Such Will be the New Industrial Building at the Institute.

Please & Parker, architects of this city, have completed the plans for the new industrial building at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, which they were commissioned to prepare some time since.

In another part of this paper we will find a notice to contractors asking bids for construction. When complete this building will be a great improvement to the State institution and will long last. Here the unfortunate charges of the State will learn industrial trades which will fit them to take their proper places in the world.

The new building will be located just north of the present buildings. It will be 110x52 feet in size, two stories in height, with a basement and will be built of stone, it will be similar in architecture to the present buildings. The last legislature appropriated \$25,000 for improvements at the institute, in reducing its building, so that it will cost complete within this figure.

In the basement of the new building will be the room and matress shops, a storage room, and the bakery and laundry. All of these will be fitted with the latest improved machinery. The first floor will be devoted to wood-working, including a cabinet shop, machinery room and a place for the superintendence of industrial work. The second floor will contain the painting department of three rooms, comprising room, press-room and job room. On this floor will also be the zinc shop. The attic will be used for storage.

The building will contain an elevator and a modern incoveniences. The contract will be let on Dec. 7.

OUR DELEGATION OPPOSES.

Most of Them Have now Expressed an Opinion Against an Extra Session.

Representative Reynolds of this county is not at home and his opinion of an extra session cannot be secured, while Representative Baldwin is at Woodland Park, but it is pretty certain that our entire delegation opposes such action. Senator Ladd said yesterday that he has seen in Denver and finds that there is great opposition among the Senators with whom he has talked regarding the extra session. Senator Ladd expressed the opinion that radical legislation of any kind cannot be put through at this time. He does not believe that the Governor will propose any silver legislation as has been suggested. He does not believe that the members of the legislature together will vote to do any harm, and says wait until it is carried out by the Governor before taking any action.

Senator McGowen says that he has no doubt that the Governor has politics back of what he is doing. He insists the Governor will issue a call to the Legislature to meet again and next year will go before the people to bring up the great things which would have been done if the legislature had not aided him.

It is said that among the things proposed is to establish a new county at Cripple Creek, cutting it off from El Paso, and that the Governor when at camp during the campaign in the committee together that tried to work that scheme through last year. Mr. McGowen says that the more the papers and the business men oppose the session the surer the Governor is to call it.

College Entertainment.

The repair fund of Colorado College received a very satisfactory addition from the proceeds of the entertainment given in the high school auditorium last evening. The students of the college who gave the entertainment, acquitted themselves with credit, and the large audience was very heartily pleased with each selection. One of the most pleasing numbers was "Mother Goose and her Children," given by a number of young ladies in quaint and pretty costumes; each acted and sang her part very nicely.

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chickens at about the same, and it is thought that they will be even cheaper by next week. This was a scarcity year for poultry in the farming States further East.



said to have run 93.700 ounces and netted .45 per cent.

An adverse suit, filed yesterday in the District court, is entituled The Nugget Mining and Milling Co. vs. The Gold Standard Mining and Tunnel Co., the Elizabeth Cooper Co., advertising the North Star.

Calumet was strong yesterday at 44 cents. Nothing definite concerning the meeting of the records could be learned further than that the attorney of the company is examining the books to determine whether another loan can be made to secure money with which to resume work.

W. E. Ladd came down from Durango yesterday afternoon where he had been for three days looking after the interests of himself and partners. There is four to five feet of snow on the levee and considerable difficulty was experienced in getting in and out of camp with a horse. Ladd & Crockett's two leases are looking well, and perhaps two tons of good ore from the Gold Star is on the camp ready for shipment when the water will permit. The smelter on the vein of the Gold Star is now down twenty-five feet and they have begun to drift on the vein. Some very fine specimens showing free gold were brought down by Mr. Ladd and are on exhibition at his office. Mr. Whiney of Kansas City, who has been in the camp for several days, returned to the East on messenger's Rio Grande.—Aspen Times.

The stock market yesterday was decidedly lively in so far as the volume of trading is concerned, although there was a slight decline in the morning. The separation of the day was in Durango, in the bottom dropped out of it. Three of the best known firms had large blocks of it for sale, and it was stated last night that 100,000 shares had been sold. The stock dropped suddenly from 20 to 15 cents, but by evening rallied to 16 cents bid, where it is at pretty firm. The charge was made openly that it was nothing more than a stock holding company, but the fact that some of the stock turned loose bore the names of men on the inside and who are not given to such deals seemed to contradict this statement. The stock has been very strong and active for the past ten days and reached 26 cents one day last week. It has been confidently stated that they would soon open the Victor vein, so that many people are wondering what count will happen to cause anyone to get from under.

The fall of the year is a trying season for every people. The many cheerless, dark, dismal days are depressing, yet not say injurious, on both old and young. Now is the time to re-enforce the vital energies with Ayer's Saraparita—the best of all medicines.

Last winter the Penman's Art Journal of New York offered prizes for competition in writing, open to the two thousand pupils of the United States Pupils from the Seventh and Eighth grades of the Colorado Springs schools entered the competition and carried away the prizes. In the Eighth grade Edward J. Lee and W. F. Lee were both given first prizes, as the judges could not decide which was the better. In the Seventh grade A. C. A. Lee received the first prize. This speaks a great deal for this branch of instruction in our schools and is both creditable to Miss Wiseman and her pupils.

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